



Charles Goodnight Rancher

Charles Goodnight (1836-1929) was a cattleman, a scout, and a rancher. He blazed several cattle trails and built both the JA Ranch and the Goodnight Ranch.



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He also developed "cattalo" by crossing bison with hornless Angus cattle.

The Goodnight Ranch. After the arrangement with Adair was completed, Goodnight bought land in Armstrong County, where he and Molly built a house on what would become the Goodnight Ranch. There he continued his experiments with buffalo and also kept birds, elk, and antelope in a set of enclosures. His ranch became a tourist attraction, and buffalo from his herd were shipped to zoos and parks around the country and in Europe. He also grew wheat and performed agricultural experiments.

Charles and Molly had no children, but they raised the son of their housekeeper as their own. Molly died in April 1926. Charles fell ill but recovered with the help of a young nurse named Corinne Goodnight, with whom he had become acquainted due to the coincidence of their names. Charles and Corinne married in 1927, when Charles was 91. Charles Goodnight died at his winter home in Phoenix, Arizona, on December 12, 1929. He was buried next to Molly in the Goodnight community cemetery.

Building Herds and Ranches, Blazing Trails In 1864, after working as a scout during the Civil War, Goodnight returned to Palo Pinto County to build up his cattle business. He also organized cattle drives, and he built and used the first chuckwagon for one of them. With Oliver Loving, Goodnight blazed one of the Southwest's most heavily used cattle trails, which became known as the Goodnight-Loving Trail.

Ranching and Marriage In the winter of 1869, Goodnight established Rock Canon Ranch near Pueblo, Colorado. He married Molly Dyer on July 26, 1870, and they lived at Rock Canon for the next six years. Goodnight planted an apple orchard, used irrigation for farming, and invested in real estate. He also founded a bank, owned part of the opera house, and formed Colorado's first livestock raisers' association.

When he began losing money, Goodnight moved his herd to Palo Duro Canyon in Texas, eventually building his Home Ranch in Armstrong County.

JA Ranch In 1877 Goodnight entered into a deal with Denver broker John Adair to turn the Home Ranch into an enormous ranch called the JA Ranch. Adair would own two-thirds, and Goodnight would own one-third and work as the ranch's salaried manager.

Goodnight believed in improving his herds through breeding, and he introduced Hereford bulls.

He also developed "cattalo" by crossing bison with hornless Angus cattle.

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Review Questions

1. What ranches did Goodnight build?
2. What animals did Goodnight cross-breed?

Critical Thinking

3. **Drawing Conclusions** Was Goodnight ahead of his time in his cattle-breeding methods? Support your answer.
4. **Making Inferences** Why would zoos want buffalo from Goodnight's herd?



James Stephen Hogg Lawyer, Governor

James Stephen Hogg (1851-1906) was Texas's first Texas-born governor. Considered a progressive, Hogg fought corruption and corporate wrongdoing.



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Born near Rusk, Texas, in 1851, James Hogg was the son of Lucinda and Joseph Lewis Hogg. His father was a lawyer and brigadier general who died in 1862. His mother died the next year when James was only 12, leaving James, two brothers, and two older sisters to run the family plantation. The heavy workload forced James to give up school. It wasn't until 1866 that he was able to go back to school in Alabama.

Early Experiences Hogg returned to Texas from Alabama and went to work as a typesetter in Andrew Jackson's newspaper office near Rusk. Shortly afterward, the Hogg children were forced to sell the family plantation in order to pay taxes and to buy food and books. All of the brothers prepared for careers in agriculture and law, as their father had done.

James Hogg then got a job with the local sheriff, where he made enemies of the outlaws in the area. One day a group of these outlaws ambushed him and shot him in the back. He survived and became even more determined to fight crime in Texas.

Law and Politics In 1873 Hogg became a justice of the peace. Two years later, he finished his law degree and married Sallie Stinson. They had four children, including daughter Inna Hogg, who later became known as the First Lady of Texas.

Hogg served as district attorney for the old Seventh District from 1880 to 1884, where he developed a reputation as the most aggressive and successful D.A. in Texas. Hogg's friends convinced him to run for attorney general in 1886, and he was elected as a Democrat with some help from his father's old connections in that party.

Attorney General As attorney general, Hogg fought for the school systems. His efforts helped the state regain a million-and-a-half acres of public domain lands that had been set aside for schools.

James Hogg stood up for the rights of Texans in the face of large corporations, especially the railroad and

insurance companies. To protect the public interest against powerful railroads, he pushed for the formation of the Railroad Commission. It was this platform that helped elect him governor in 1890.

Governor Considered a reformer, Hogg instituted many changes in Texas during his tenure as governor, from 1891 to 1895. Supporting the growth of business in Texas, Hogg spent time on the East Coast encouraging rich investors there to bring business to Texas. He also devoted much of his time to all levels of the state's educational system.

Around the time his second term expired, Hogg's wife died, and he returned to private law practice. He went on to build a sizable family fortune while maintaining the principles that guided him in public life. He continued to fight nepotism (favoritism shown to relatives), unequal taxation, and "corporate control of Texas."

James Stephen Hogg died in Houston in 1906 at the age of 53 after he was injured in a railroad accident. He was buried in Austin. Jim Hogg County in South Texas was named for him, and two state parks were dedicated to his memory.

Review Questions

1. What did Hogg's father do for a living?
2. Which personal event fueled Hogg's determination to fight crime in Texas?
3. Name one industry that Hogg fought in the interest of Texas citizens.

Critical Thinking

4. **Summarizing** Write a summary of the kind of leader Hogg was, in no more than three sentences.



Sancho Mazique Buffalo Soldier

Sancho Mazique (1849-1951) was a soldier in the Tenth U.S. Cavalry from 1875 to 1880. Later, he settled in San Angelo, Texas.



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Sancho Mazique was born a slave in Columbia, South Carolina, on June 10, 1849. Just before the Civil War began, his owner gave Mazique and his family to a nephew in Spartanburg, South Carolina, where they lived until the Civil War ended. After the war, Mazique returned to Columbia.

Buffalo Soldiers More than a year after the end of the Civil War, Congress passed a law that established two cavalry regiments, the Ninth and the Tenth, to be composed of African American men. The soldiers in the regiments became known as Buffalo Soldiers. These regiments not only fought Native Americans but also protected mail routes and wagon trains, scouted and charted vast areas of unknown land, and laid hundreds of miles of telegraph lines. Other duties included building forts and roads, protecting settlers from outlaws and Mexican revolutionaries, and locating water holes, mountain passes, and grazing areas.

A **Freeman** Enlists Mazique was just a teenager at the time of the Emancipation Proclamation. He enlisted in the army on February 23, 1875, and was assigned to the Tenth Cavalry regiment. The Tenth Cavalry was originally formed at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in 1866, but by this time, under the command of Civil War hero Colonel Benjamin Grierson, the regiment had moved its headquarters to Fort Concho, Texas. Mazique was first sent to St. Louis for training and arrived at Fort Concho on July 9, 1875, after a tiring 230-mile march from Austin.

Because Mazique had previously been a carpenter, he was assigned to work for Dennis Keating in the fort's carpenter shop. Because of this, Mazique was never sent to fight in the field. He did, however, play in the regimental band.

To add to his \$13 monthly pay, Mazique sometimes hunted buffalo. He primarily wanted the buffalo steaks and the tongue, which was considered a rare

delicacy. The hides, too, would fetch him \$1 to \$1.50 each, more than twice the daily pay for a soldier.

After the Army Mazique's enlistment expired after five years, and in 1880 he was honorably discharged. He chose to stay in the young settlement of San Angelo, where he was one of the town's first carpenters.

When work became scarce, he moved around, from Texas to New Mexico to El Paso, to Dallas, San Antonio, and Houston, but he always returned to San Angelo and ultimately settled there.

Mazique married Alice Johnson, and they adopted a son, Edward. Mazique got a job as a cook at several area ranches, specializing in exotic foods.

Later Years Mazique's main joys in life were his wife and his fishing. When Alice's health failed in 1931, Mazique retired from cooking to take care of her. Alice died on October 15, 1948.

About that time, Mazique's fishing days ended after he had surgery on an injured heel.

In 1951, at the age of 101, Sancho Mazique fell and broke his arm. While hospitalized for this, he caught pneumonia, which caused his death on April 20, 1951.

Review Questions

1. What is a Buffalo Soldier?
2. What were Mazique's army jobs?

Critical Thinking

3. Analyzing Causes Why do you think Mazique enlisted in the army?



Quanah Parker Comanche Chief and Rancher

Quanah Parker (1852-1911) was a leader of the Comanche people during the difficult change from free-ranging life on the southern plains to the settled ways of reservation life.



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Quanah (Fragrant) Parker was born in Texas to Peta Nocona, a Comanche who was leader, and Cynthia Ann Parker, an Anglo woman who had been captured by the Comanches and raised as one of them.

The Move to Indian Territory In 1867 the Treaty of Medicine Lodge Creek ordered that the Comanche, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Kiowa-Apache, and Arapaho groups move onto reservations in Indian Territory (later the state of Oklahoma). The Comanches refused to obey the treaty. Seven years of fighting followed.

A Chief Emerges The Comanches surrendered to reservation settlement in 1875, and in 1878 Parker became their principal chief and then a member of the Comanche Council.

In the 1880s, Parker was hired by cattlemen to ride with Anglo "cattle police" to keep an eye on property lines during the cattle drive through Comanche lands to Dodge City and Abilene, Kansas. The job provided him with money, surplus cattle, and influence among the cattle barons.

With cattle he had received as gifts from the cattlemen, Parker eventually started his own herd. He set up his own ranch, where he would eventually build his famous residence, the Star House. More a mansion than a house, it had two stories and a double porch. Its metal roof was decorated with prominent white stars, and the interior was as luxurious as the homes of wealthy Anglo businessmen of the day.

Progressive in Two Worlds In 1884 Parker made his first of 20 trips to Washington, D.C. He went to discuss allotment (the process of dividing tribally held land into individually owned plots) and the changes it would bring to the lease arrangements the Comanches had worked out with the cattle ranchers. He was unable to stop the process of allotment, but he did get his people a better deal.

Starting in 1886, Parker had been a judge on the Court of Indian Offenses, but he lost this position as

the group made the final move toward allotment. The breakup of communally held lands and the resulting breakdown of age-old tribal traditions angered many of the Comanches, and some saw Parker as the source of their problems.

Parker, meanwhile, wanted to be seen as a progressive Native American and became a national celebrity. Visitors to the Star House included Theodore Roosevelt and British ambassador Lord Bryce. Parker was one of the four Native American chiefs to ride in President Theodore Roosevelt's inaugural parade.

The Circle Is Completed In the early 1900s, Parker began to lose his influence over tribal politics. Allotment had reduced his land base and therefore his personal fortune, and he eventually resorted to taking a paid position with the Indian Service.

Early in 1911, Parker became very ill. In February, after a long and tiring train ride, he went to his bed for the last time. Quanah Parker died on February 25, 1911, at the Star House. After a Christian service in a local church, Parker was buried in Cache County, Oklahoma. The procession to his resting place was said to have been more than a mile long.

Review Questions

1. What was allotment?
2. What effect did allotment have on Parker's personal fortune?

Critical Thinking

3. Making Inferences How might being half Anglo have worked both for and against Parker?
4. Recognizing Details What details show that Parker was a celebrity?